THE
North-China Herald.

Vol. III., No. 137. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1853. Price, Drs. 15 ⅌ Annum.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned will from the *1st proximo*, be carried on under the firm of ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY.

KHAN MAHAMED ALLADEENHBOY.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

Liverpool, 31*st July*, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership subsisting between the undersigned, carrying on business as East India Merchants, in *Liverpool*, under the firm of DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co., at *Bombay* in the East Indies under the firm of DIROM, HUNTER & Co., and in China under the firm of DIROM, GRAY & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent, so far as regards WILLIAM WILKINSON DALE. The business of the *Liverpool*, *Bombay*, and *Shanghae* houses will for the future be carried on by the undersigned ROBERT DIROM, WILLIAM FORSYTH HUNTER, THOMAS FORSYTH GRAY, DANIEL POTTER and CHARLES RYDER, by whom all debts due by or to the said respective houses will be paid and received.

ROBERT DIROM.
W. F. HUNTER.
T. F. GRAY.
W. W. DALE.
D. POTTER.
C. RYDER.

Liverpool, 1*st November*, 1852.

REFERRING to the above Notice we beg to add, Mr. W. W. DALE commences business, in *Canton*, on his own account, and will act for us and our *Bombay* and *Shanghae* houses at that Port.

DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co.

Canton, 20*th January*, 1853.

WITH reference to the Notices prefixed, I beg to intimate that the business hitherto carried on here in the name of DIROM, GRAY & Co., will be continued by myself under the style of W. W. DALE & Co.

W. W. DALE.

NOTICE.

BY *authority of the DIRECTORS of the* PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Mr. ROBERT S. WALKER will assume the duties of the *Company's Superintendent in China* from this date, and until further orders.

O. C. EDMOND.

Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office, Hongkong, 16th Feby., 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give Notice that the Business hitherto conducted by them in Canton will from this date be carried on at Shanghae.

DALLAS & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1852.

INSURANCES.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk.	*Harbour Risk.*
	Drs.	Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,........	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,.....	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,......	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,......	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under;—

1st. On Buildings, of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium*, ¾ *per cent per Annum*.

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum*.

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅝, and for 3 Months ⅜, *of the Annual Rate will be charged*.

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London*, *Bombay*, *Calcutta*, *Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,

CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Directors,

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae*.

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong*, *Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong*, *Canton*, *Calcutta*, *Madras*, *Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and Shanghai.

AGENTS:

Messrs.	GLEDSTANES & Co.,	*London.*
"	LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
"	SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
"	PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong*, *Canton*, *Calcutta*, *Madras*, *Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong*, *Canton*, *Calcutta*, *Madras*, *Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to give notice that he has been appointed AGENT at SHANGHAE and Vicinity for the Underwriters of New York and Boston.

Masters of Vessels are requested to notify him, in season for inspecting, the opening of their Ship's Hatches, and Merchants, of the receipt of Damaged Goods, that they may be duly surveyed.

N. BAYLIES.

Shanghae, February 1st, 1853.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(*Established* 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai*, *Canton and Hongkong*, *Amoy*, the *Straits*, *Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India*, *Suez*, and *England*.

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong*.
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai*.
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore*.
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta*.
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay*.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A fine English COW, with a COW-CALF by her side. The Cow is in good condition and gives a large quantity of Milk.

J. LOCKHART & Co.,
Butchers & Bakers,
Yang-king-pang Bridge, Shanghae.

March 4th, 1853.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

SHANGHAE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1844,

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully begs leave to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghae, and Commanders of Ships at Woosung and Shanghae, that they have just received from London a very superior SODA-WATER MACHINE with all the latest improvements. Tank (lined with silver), New Improved Bottling Machine, &c., &c., the whole of which has been carefully selected for the express purpose. This is the first Machine of the kind ever exported since its inspection at the Great Exhibition. An abundance of Materials has also been provided to enable the subscriber to make not only SODA-WATER & LEMONADE but the followidg Beverages, viz., SELTZER-WATER, POTASS-WATER, MAGNESIA-WATER, and GINGER-BEER. The strictest attention will be given to have none but the purest water in the manufacture of the above Beverages.

The undersigned would also add that they have been at great expense in the importation of the above Soda-Water Machine, Materials, &c., and trust to receive a liberal patronage, and are confident that the SODA-WATER, &c., will be superior to any heretofore manufactured in this Country.

N.B.—As soon as the apparatus is in order for working due notice will be given.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 1st, 1853.

EX *MARY SHEPHERD*.

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned another fine assortment of *Hustly & Palmer's* READING BISCUITS, viz.,

Mixed, Queen's, Pic Nics, Cracknals, Coffee, and Ginger Biscuits.

Seed, Lemon, and Currant Tunbridge Biscuits.

Rich Arrowroot, Albert, Dessert, Shrewsbury, Machine, Ginger Nuts, and Ginger Wafer Biscuits.

ALSO,

A few prime Hams and Cheeses, Sperm-candles, and night-lights.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 25th, 1853.

Ex *BON ACCORD*.

JUST LANDED AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A superior Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, selected from one of the celebrated London Oilman's Manufactories, viz., Extra Hot Pickles; Gherkins, Onions, Walnuts, Cauliflower, Beans, Piccalily, Chow-chow, Mixed, and West India Pickles; French Olives; Capers; Pints—Lemon Pickle; Worcester, Chutney, Harvey's, and Reading Sauces; Mushroom and Walnut Cutsup; John Bull and Beef-steak Sauces; Chili Vinegar; Pints—Raspberry Vinegar.

Tart Fruits in Quart Bottles, consisting of Apples, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Cherries, Orleans Plums, Black Currants, Red Currants, Damsons, Raspberries and Green Gages.

Jams and Jellies in 1-lb.'s Stone-jars.

Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, Strawberry, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Plum, Pine-Apple, and Green Gage Jams, and Orange Marmalade.

Red Currant, Black Currant, and Pine-Apple Jellies.

Salad Oil in Pints; and Best Durham Mustard in ½-lb.

Upright Anchovy Paste; Sardines and Yarmouth Bloaters.

Mock Turtle, Roast Mutton, Roast Beef, and Roast Veal in 2-lb.'s Canisters.

Ox Tail Soup; Soup and Boulli.

Fresh Salmon in 1 and 2-lb.'s Tins.

Also a few fine Yorkshire Hams, and Chedder Cheeses.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 2d, 1853.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd*, from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie*.

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; CHAMPAGNE; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.

Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London,—price $150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROBERT PERT,

SAIL-MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to intimate to Commanders of ships at *Shanghae* and *Woosung*, that he has commenced business in the above-line in a suitable and commodious locality facing the river; having had fourteen years constant practice at SAIL-MAKING, he is confident that he can give every satisfaction, both in good workmanship and moderate charges.

Shanghae, March 7th, 1853.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

SHANGHAE;

SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"

IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE *Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.*

BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAS. M. DONALDSON,

SHIP PROVISIONER;

"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.

VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER, AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

JAMES WENDLER,

SAIL-MAKER;

OPPOSITE THE

YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,

SHANGHAE.

R. MEREDITH,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

SHANGHAE.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY,

CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.C.,

AARON HAIGHT PALMER,

Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, Director.

THIS establishment was founded under the immediate auspices of leading Senators, and Members of Congress for the prosecution and recovery of Claims on the United States, before Congress, the Executive Departments, and Boards of Commissioners sitting in Washington;—Settlement of accounts with the Executive Departments, and obtaining the remission of Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures, for alleged violations of the Revenue, or other Laws of the U.S.;—Recovery of Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States and Foreign Countries;—Investments in U.S. and State Securities, Collections generally, Remittances to any part of Europe, and other money business;—Purchase of Government lands for Foreign Emigrants, &c. It has efficient and reliable correspondents in the several States and Territories of the Union, and arrangements are in progress to establish Sub-agencies in the principal commercial cities thereof. Prompt and faithful attention will be given by the undersigned to all business confided to the Agency. He is solely authorized to settle the concerns of the late firm of PALMER & SNETHEN. Letters must be post paid.

Office, opposite the Treasury Department.

AARON H. PALMER,
Willard's Hotel.

Washington, June 3rd, 1852.

LAW AND AGENCY NOTICE.

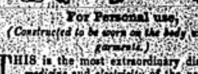
WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN,

CONTINUES to practice Law in the United States Supreme Court sitting in Washington; to prosecute Claims and settle Accounts against, and to procure Letters Patent for Inventions from the Government of the United States; to collect Bills of Exchange, Debts, Dividends on Stocks, Legacies and Inheritances in any part of the United States and in the adjacent British Possessions; to make Investments of Funds in the United States and State Stocks, and on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate, and to negociate the purchase and sale of Foreign Loans and Patent-rights, and Public and Private Lands, in any State of the Union; and to attend to any Law or Agency business confided to his care. Reliable information given in reply to inquiries of persons, desirous of emigrating to the United States.

☞ Communications in any of the languages of Europe, addressed to W. G. SNETHEN, 4 Carrol Place, Capitol Hill, Washington, United States, will meet with prompt attention.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT PORTABLE HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN,



For Personal use,

(*Constructed to be worn on the body under the garments.*)

THIS is the most extraordinary discovery in *medicine* and *electricity* of the present day. It relieves without shock or any disagreeable sensation *instantaneously*—the moment it is applied—acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and tooth-ache, rheumatic pains, tic-doloureux, &c., (*and any person suffering is at liberty freely to convince himself of this astonishing fact at either of the depôts*); and by its *mild* but *continuous* and *perceptible* influence on the system, when worn for some time, diseases of years standing, such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear gradually—*often in a few days.* It precipitates metals from their solutions, decomposes water, deflects the magnetic needle, &c. The instrument producing these effects weighs about two ounces, is always ready for instantaneous use, and will for occasional use, last a man for years, guarding himself, his family, friends, &c., against that immense number of complaints and diseases, in which *mild streaming electricity*, is a perfectly *safe*, certain, and wonderfully speedy remedy. The price of a chain complete, with directions, is from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 26*s.* 6*d.* Extraordinary and incredible as may seem the above facts, *any person can freely and very easily convince himself of their truth, at any of the depôts beforehand.* The invention has been exhibited with the greatest success before—THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, THE ROYAL BRITISH ASSOCIATIONS, THE ACADEMIE NATIONALE DE MEDICINE, and other institutions of the highest order. *More than six-hundred communications of cures* have been received during the last nine months from the *Hospitals*, *Physicians* of the highest standing, from *Noblemen*, *Clergymen*, *Magistrates*, *Naval and Military Authorities*, *&c.*, *&c.*; the copies of which may be had at any of the depôts, and a full description (by post for two stamps.) Sold by CHAS. MEINIG, *Head Depôts*, 103, Leadenhall Street, and 71, Regent Street, London. (At Paris, 45, Rue Richer, and 12, Boulevart des Italiens) and by all his Agents in Town and Country.

Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN,
Agent in Shanghae.

Messrs. ANDREW DICKSON & Co.,
Agents in Hongkong.

January 26th, 1853.

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

A FEW copies SHANGHAE ALMANAC for 1853. Price $2 per copy.

ALSO,

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.
PROTESTS, English and American.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
BILLS OF LADING, per Steamer and Ship.
And a variety of Printed forms in daily use.

PUBLICATIONS ON HAND,

A NEW TEA TABLE just out from 5*s.* to 6*s.* and Taels 6-60, price $1 each, on card or paper.

REVIEW OF TRADE, 1850-51.

NAVIGATION OF YANG-TSZE-KEANG, Second Edition, by WALTER MACFARLANE, Esq.

REMARKS ON RENDERING THE CHINESE WORD *MAN*, "BARBARIAN."

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1853.

BIRTH.—At Shanghae, on the 10th instant, the Wife of William Hogg, Esq., Hamburgh Consul, of a Son.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Dec. 24.	Manila,	Jan. 13.
Bombay,	Jan. 16.	Sydney,	Dec. 18.
Colombo,	Jan. 20.	New Zealand,	Dec. 12.
Madras,	Jan. 13.	Amoy,	Jan. 6.
Calcutta,	Jan. 19.	Hongkong,	Feb. 16.
Galle,	Jan. 27.	Ningpo,	Mar. 5.
Penang,	Feb. 2.	New York,	Dec. 9.
Singapore,	Feb. 5.	Boston,	Dec. 9.
Batavia,	Jan. 29.	San Francisco,	Jan. 7.

◆

The period is approaching, when in the ordinary course of events, Lord Dalhousie will resign the Government of India into other hands. We believe it will be admitted both East and West of the great Country he has presided over, that he has ruled it with wisdom, and we also believe that history will point to the five years of his reign, as among the most important since its conquest. We do not underrate the brilliant victories which gave us possession of the land, (against which if necessary, the late able proceedings at Burmah, so far as the Governor-general has been concerned, may be placed,) nor do we overlook the trials and difficulties of the early servants of the Company, during the consolidation of that power, under the peaceful protection of which, the views of Lord Dalhousie adapted to the present age, have been extended.

But Lord Dalhousie has made one mistake, a mistake which we do not hesitate to declare will be more important in its consequences, than movements of armies, or additions of territory, and not the less so, in that its operation injurious as it will be, will work so subtilely as to be incapable of inductive proof after years of experience. We allude to the late order of the Government of India prohibiting the receipt of gold coin at any of the Public Treasuries. In other words, gold is no longer a legal tender within the territories of the East India Company.

The question of currency has always been one, on which the widest difference of opinion has existed, even among men who should be qualified to judge, and numerous as the theories advanced have been, each is capable of defence for the reason, that not more than one in an age can be submitted to trial. In England, fortunately, the predominance of opinion of those having the power to decide, has fixed, that the currency of Great Britain shall consist in gold, the fractional parts of the gold, to be supplied by silver coins, of a legal tender only to a certain amount. The latter issued at a price so much below the current value of bullion, as to prevent the coin from being used for any other purpose than that intended.

We cannot but think that the notification we propose to discuss, has been issued upon less than the fair amount of consideration, such an important subject as it refers to, should have received. Decisions of Governments are frequently, if not generally, of a speculative character, but we doubt if there be another so speculative, as that of a change or alteration of currency, in such a vast and growing country as India; and therefore we think, that too much care and forethought could not have been exercised, prior to the decision against gold as a legal tender. Still we can easily understand the difficulty of a Government, having two legal tenders, gold and silver, in coins so nearly approaching each other in comparative bullion value, as to lead to a preference for one, or the other, according to the market price of either metal. In this strait, the most easy course for those in authority, was doubtless to sacrifice the gold to the silver; the difficulties in detail to Government of any other, would have been great, and the question to which we would call attention, is, whether, or no, it would have been better, at once to have faced and met those difficulties, than to have fallen back upon the easier course, the annihilation of gold in *toto*.

The very circumstance, which as we conceive, has been the cause of the course pursued by the Government, viz., the large importations of gold from Australia into India, should have been in our opinion, the signal for the adoption of an opposite line of proceeding; the arrival of the precious metal should have been hailed with delight, as a circumstance, likely to lead to enterprise and industry, and consequently wealth. Should the discoveries of gold and silver continue for many years to progress, in the same disproportionate ratio as of late, the relative values of each must also continue to change. We maintain that the course which every country should endeavour to adopt, should be, to supply its people with the medium of exchange, i. e. money, the most convenient to them and the cheapest to itself. In present times, this medium of exchange should be gold.

To support our opinions it will be necessary for us to say a few words as to the view we take, of the discoveries of the late extensive gold fields in America and Australia. In a few words, we look upon them, as the two circumstances the most important, in the great chain of events, by which a Divine Providence will work out through us, its self-interested instruments, its will and undeviating end. We look upon them as the immediate and infallible means, of spreading civilization and christianity over the whole known world. We consider that California and Australia, will in a great measure, if they do not at present, rule the markets for every kind of manufacture, or produce, of the countries where they deal, more especially for those articles confined to any particular country, or where the power of adaptation in any one article to a sudden increase of demand is difficult. We are further of opinion that neither California or Australia will deal with any country, except for such articles as they cannot obtain elsewhere, which will not consent to receive payment in gold, convertible into coin in fixed proportions, that is to say, they will prefer to deal with that country, in which produce and commodities only fluctuate, rather than with that country where there is fluctuation both in produce and commodities, and gold.

In this way of calculating, since gold has been found in Australia, remitters of the article, knowing that at a certain cost, it could be made into mohurs, have forwarded enormous sums both to Calcutta and Bombay, but more particularly the former place, with the view of investment for England, either in produce, or bills of exchange; had this continued, the consequence must have been, a facility in sale of produce never before known in India, giving rise to a corresponding increase of production of every article of produce sold; indigo growers would have made fortunes sooner than they can do now, silk growers likewise, owners of sugar plantations also,—increased production would have brought its inevitable consequence, reduction of prices at home, and again, consequent upon that, increased consumption. This would have been the effect on India of large and constant importations of gold, they would have tended to increase labour and wealth, consequently, population and produce. Railways would have paid a better dividend, the Tea plantations in the Himalayas would have become important sooner, the electric telegraph would have yielded a greater revenue to Government, Liverpool would have been supplied with more and better cotton from Bombay, Capitalists would have been more easily found, who would have brought forth in fewer years, the riches of the North-west provinces, and in fact, by the aid of Australian gold, India would in a few years have made greater strides than the most sanguine could have anticipated. Yet this is not to be, and why? gold is no longer a legal tender.

It is not long since, that Holland, in a moment of alarm, (we imagine,) changed its currency from gold to silver,—virtually, India has done the same, and we are ready here to record our opinion, that both India and Holland must either shortly reverse their decrees, and adopt gold as their currency, with silver, legal for fractional payments, or find other countries going in advance of them, at a rate the boldest would not contemplate.

We have been presented by our highly esteemed contributor, this week, with some very important proclamations, said to emanate from the Chinese revolutionary chiefs. They are not of recent date, but must possess great interest for all residents in the Middle-Kingdom, as pourtraying the principles of action impelling, or set forth as impelling, the insurgents against the Tartar rule. There is much plausibility in the two first, and a great deal of fanaticism in the latter. If the insurrection is really the result of national antipathy to the reigning dynasty, there can be little doubt of its extension, unless, the reigning monarch can bring a more effective force into the field, than he has appeared, hitherto, capable of enforcing. At the same time, from the nature of the connexions of the leading chief, the "*Thae-ping-wang*, as he is called, or great pacificating Emperor,"—it looks very much like a family conspiracy, not sanctioned by popular feeling, but, the result of subtle machinations against the peace of the country, and deserving the reprobation of all loyal subjects. It would, doubtless, be most agreeable to many patriotic Chinese, to throw off the yoke of the Tartar, and resume the rule of their native princes. This, however, requires a simultaneous, or at any rate, a more general expression of national feeling, of which, up to the present time, no tidings have reached us, and as to the religious proclamation, we have given in another place,—it is nothing less than a profanation of every sacred principle to make the religion of peace, a stalking horse for factious and treasonable designs. When we are convinced that the Chinese nation is generally moved to throw off the Tartar yoke, we should be amongst the first to applaud such a national movement, but such a partial and suspicious looking insurrection against the ruling power, as the present appears to be, does not encourage us to form any very sanguine hopes as to its results.

Since the above, we have received some very recent proclamations by H. E. the Taoutae, calling upon the native merchants for contributions in aid of the expenses of the war,—for the purpose of "directing measures to be taken to assemble and train the village braves,"—for the protection of life and property against vagabond stragglers from the rebels &c., and relating to the recapture of Woo-chang and dispersion of the rebels from that neighbourhood. These will be found appended to the others.

Every day brings new rumours on which no reliance can be placed, as the news of to-day will in all probability, be falsified to-morrow.

The large space occupied by our Chinese intelligence and various official documents, has precluded our insertion of various other matters prepared for this week's issue.

LOCAL PLACARDS.

Short notices in rhyme stuck up on the walls of Shanghae, by the District Magistrate.

Throughout the city, towns and villages,
Let all assemble for military training;
Guarding and assisting each other,
In order to tranquillise the neighbourhood.
Should local banditti be found plundering,
They may be beaten to death, and no notice will be taken
Or they may be tied up, and sent to the office [of it;
Without waiting for investigation.

It was reported on Saturday, the 5th of March, that Kew-keang, in the province of Keang-se fell into the hands of the rebels on the 24th of February; and that the rebels proceeded thence to Gnan-k'hing and Woo-hoo. It was also stated that Luh, the Governor of Keang-nan, had retired upon Nan-king, which was in considerable danger. The inhabitants of Chin-keang and Soo-chow were in great consternation, and fleeing in all directions. The gentry of Shang-hae had invited 300 village braves to guard against the disturbances that might be excited by local banditti. The price of gold and rice had risen considerably: while vessels intended to convey the emperor's rice by sea to the capital, from the provinces of Keang-nan and Che-keang, were few in number, containing only about 6 or 7,000 peculs; all which circumstances are indicative of political troubles.

(*No. 5.*)

British Consulate, Shanghae,
March 10th, 1853.

NOTIFICATION.

Urgent representation has been made on the part of several of the leading Mercantile Firms at this Port, "that the disturbed state of the country consequent upon the progress of the Rebels along the Yang-tsze, and their near approach to Nanking, has led to a total stagnation of Trade; and from the refusal of the Native Bankers to grant the usual facilities, it has become quite impossible to obtain payments of the Export and Import duties from the Chinese dealers; or to effect sale of goods to meet those more directly due by the Foreign Merchants; thus leading to the detention of several outward bound ships now ready for sea, to the great loss and inconvenience of all concerned, more especially as the close of the monsoon renders quick despatch of great importance." H. M.'s Consul has in consequence been in communication with H. E. the Taoutae with a view to some measures of a provisional kind being adopted to meet the circumstances; and a proposal was made that upon the Consul's becoming security for the final payment of the dues in each case, a Port Clearance should be issued. The conditions attached by the Taoutae however, limiting the period of accommodation to one month, with other circumstances having precluded the Consul's acceding to the Taoutae's views thereupon, it became necessary to take other steps as will be seen in the accompanying copy of the official reply of the Consul; in conformity with which it is now made known that H. M.'s Consul is prepared under existing circumstances, to give up any British ship's papers and to authorize her departure, on the following conditions:—

1st, The delivery, by the Consignees of the vessel, of the usual Custom-house document certifying the total amount of duties payable on the ship preparatory to her clearing out.

2d, The delivery of securities to such amount as shall in each case be determined by H. M.'s Consul, either in *Government paper*, in *Title Deeds of Houses or Land*, or in *Foreign Import Goods*, stored in Foreign Godowns and insured against fire. In the event of the latter being the security chosen, a delivery order must be deposited setting forth the number, marks and contents of the packages.

3d, The signature of the Consignees of the ships (one of the Principals) of a declaration in the Form annexed, acknowledging their responsibility to make good the payment of the said duties.

Where a balance of duties only remains to be paid, and duty receipts are to be handed in for a portion of the amount specified as due upon the ship by the Custom-house certificate, these *Duty receipts* must be severally scheduled in a list to be signed by the Consignee, and attached to the above mentioned Form at the time when the deposit is made.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Consul.

To The British Community,
at Shanghae.

His Excellency Woo, *Intendant of the Soo-sung-tae Circuit, Superintendent of the Keang-nan Customs, &c., &c., &c.*

Alcock Consul, makes this communication in reply:—

I have just received your communication stating in reply to my letter of the 7th instant, that the Regulations require the Custom-House to forward the duties it levies within the period of two months, and that in the event of any deviation, you the Superintendent of Customs, would be subjected to official penalties,—and informing me that it is consequently out of your power to permit the payment of duties to stand over for more than one month from the date of the departure of vessel, and even to this temporary accommodation I observe you annex some very impracticable rules as the condition of your issuing the Port Clearances.

I have in reply to express my regret that in circumstances in every way so exceptional, you should feel unwilling, or otherwise unable, to devise with me measures better calculated to meet the difficulties to which the progress of the Rebellion alone has given rise. It now only remains for me to inform you of the steps I feel constrained to take, in order that the merchants of my country may not be subjected to very unnecessary losses without the slightest benefit to the Imperial Revenue,—but the contrary, from the too rigid enforcement of rules only adapted to the transaction of business in ordinary circumstances.

As money cannot be found owing to the disturbed state of the Provinces and the total stagnation of trade among your countrymen, it is quite obvious that so far as the payment of duties is concerned nothing is to be gained by detaining the ships now ready for sea. These can only be paid when order and confidence is restored and that depends neither upon the ship nor the consignees, but the measures of the Chinese Government. Payment will not be advanced therefore a single day by keeping the ships in Port. On the other hand great injury would accrue to all concerned:—and should any disorder break out in the vicinity, new complications of a disastrous kind might arise, effectually precluding the payment at any time of the dues:—and even giving rise to claims of a different nature for indemnity upon the Chinese Government. It is the interest therefore of all parties that the ships should be allowed to depart without delay. Their detention could only be justified on the ground that they were *necessary* as a security for the final payment of duties; but equally good and valid security can be placed in my hands by the several consignees; and payment will thus as certainly, and not less promptly, be provided for, as if the ships, to the manifest injury of the owners and others, were detained. I cannot therefore consent to their detention; but shall take upon myself to authorize their departure so soon as they produce the Custom-House Certificate of the total amount due, and place in my hands available and ample security for the payment of the same whenever the resumption of business by the Chinese shall make it possible to realize the necessary funds. If it should therefore appear to you inexpedient to issue upon this security for final payment the usual Port Clearance, these ships can be cleared with the usual formalities only at some later date when the payment of duties can be effected; the period of which without being advanced, as I have already pointed out, by their detention, might be indefinitely deferred to the injury of the revenue. In this mode only I conceive, can the equally legitimate rights of the Emperor and of British trade be reconciled without ultimate prejudice to either. This is important. A necessary communication in reply.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

True Copy,
Fredc. Howe Hall.
British Consulate, March 9th, 1853.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

We do hereby confess that we are well and truly indebted to the Imperial Government of China in the sum of ——— Taels, that is to say—

Import Duties, ... Taels ....
Export Do. ...... " ....
Tonnage Dues, ... " ....
Total, ... Taels ....

due and owing and remaining outstanding and unpaid on the vessel "———," and in security for full payment thereof we now make deposit of ———.

PROCLAMATION OF ONE OF THE INSURGENT CHIEFS.

"In the first year of the Emperor 太平 Thae-ping (Great Tranquillity) of the 後明 How-ming or Later Ming Dynasty, in the 6th day, of the 3d moon, (April 23d, 1852), the revolutionary army, in five divisions, obtained a second victory, when a servant of the new dynasty, in command of the advanced guard, named 曾三秀 Tsang-san-tew respectfully transcribed the following proclamation:—

"郭 Kwo, the great general, having chief superintendence of the forces now in possession of the region about 湖北 Hoo-pih province, makes this proclamation. In judging of the rise or fall of empires, we see that when a power loses the affections of the people it will soon be broken; and in ascertaining the gracious or unfavorable disposition of the mind of Heaven, we find that a power possessing virtue will increase in strength. The 淸 Ts'hing, or Man-chow dynasty, for the last 200 years, has been irregular in the arrangement of official dignities, while the complaints of the people have not been attended to; but our Emperor 天德 Theen-tih, with one burst of anger has pacified the people; for these three years past he has been attacking the oppressor; silently fathoming the destinies according to which dynasties survive or perish, he has now raised an army for the defence of benevolence and righteousness; he has compassionated you determined scholars and virtuous inhabitants of Hoo-kwang, till his most tender feelings are exhausted, and has slaughtered the ravenous officers and abandoned magistrates till he is tired of the carnage: now you scholars and people, having vigorously resolved to make common cause with him against the enemy, must not flinch from your resolution. Those who are rich among you must according to your wealth contribute to the support of our troops; and those who are poor must select the youngest and stoutest of your number to swell the ranks of our army. Whoever can take alive one of these mandarins, whether military or civil, shall be rewarded with 10,000 pieces of money, and whoever can bring in one of their heads shall receive 3,000. But should any dare to disobey our commands, we have resolved to pillage their cities; let them not therefore lay up cause for future regrets: for which purpose this special proclamation is issued."

A SUBSEQUENT PROCLAMATION.

"Heaven originally favours the virtuous, and all men naturally possess a certain degree of talent. From the earliest antiquity attention has been paid to suitable apparel, and from the most remote ages regard has been had to ceremony and music; but now these roamers of the barren desert have entered our palaces, and these inhabitants of bare mountains have taken possession of our halls. They have not followed the regulations of 堯 Yaou and 舜 Shun in the government of the country, but have made human beings assume the appearance of irrational animals.[*] Those who diligently study the works of Confucius and Mencius, seldom succeed, through the medium of the literary examinations, in attaining official dignity, while those who make use of pecuniary considerations, frequently attain to the highest posts of military and civil rank. I, such a one, have hitherto concealed my name, (in imitation of the philosopher 莊子 Chwang-tsze)[†] whose residence was at 渤海 Po-hae, and (like the patriot 呂尙 Seu-shang)[‡] who dwelt in retirement at 南華 Han-hwa, [illegible] (following the example of 許由 Heu-yew,[§] who kept secret all traces of himself at 箕山 Ke-san; farther (treading in the footsteps of 呂尙 Leu-shang) who concealed his name at 渭水 Wei-shwuy. My ancestors by a lineal descent have been the subjects of the 明 Ming dynasty from that day to this upwards of 200 years have elapsed, and none of them to the day of their death have ever become the imps of the Tartar dynasty. I myself having no desire for the emoluments conferred by the Manchows, have hitherto remained in a private station, but now seeing you oppressed by this tyrannical government, and observing how the rapacious officers and corrupt magistrates, without the slightest regard for the country or the people, have uniformly offended against the principles of benevolence and rectitude, thus causing you people to be estranged at once from each other and from virtue, and to fall into calamity without any fault of your own; whether high or low, all seem contending alike for gain, whether courtier or clown, none appear to aid any other in the practice of virtue: considering further that the black-haired race have been for a long time oppressed, and that the general body of the people have no one to rely on,—therefore I have led forth my brave warriors, and furbished my spears and swords; thus uniting our energies in defence of righteousness we press forward in the attack, and raising the virtuous standard we intend first—to overturn the dynasty, and then—proceed to breakfast.[‖] We reverently worship the Deity (Shang-te) in order to protect the people. We simply arrange our plans for attacking and killing the tyrant, and for a time we send forth our armies in imitation of 成湯 Ching-t'hang and 武王 Woo-wang.[¶]

But you Tartars, having no wise counsellors or planning statesmen, and being equally destitute of brave generals and good soldiers, have hastily assembled the gentry and elders to collect and drill their neighbours, and have violently urged the village braves to turn out in your defence: the ancients employed a standing army to protect the people, but you now drive the people to become soldiers. You frequently complain of distress equal to that of splitting bones,[**] and when our troops advance in the least degree, you abandon the protection of the people, and are the first to run away alone. Now you may know that the generals and soldiers of our state have conceived the determination to proceed eastward,[††] and have the ability to borrow the eastern wind when we need it.[‡‡] We, both prince and people, are in possession of great intelligence, and Heaven-conferred courage; how is it then that you Tartars do not know that it is time to collect your scattered bones, and fire the signal beacons in indication of your terror; thus displaying our illustrious virtue, and imitating the states of 虞 Yu and 芮 Joey, who (out of regard to the virtue of Wan-wang) settled their mutual differences.[§§] If you still remain ignorant of the signs of the coming empire, now that we, having determined to march our royal troops, with the attainment of our object full in view, have but to give the signal for advance, and we ascend the hill of our hopes and dash through the barrier that opposes our progress; then when you find no defence in your iron-bound citadel, nor repose in your pearly palaces, of what use will be your unavailing regrets."

Here follows a description of the persons of the revolutionary chiefs, as given by the friends of the government.

洪秀泉 Hung-sew-tseuen, who assumes the title of 太平王 Thae-ping-wang, Great pacificating king, is 41 years of age, tall in stature, with a red face, sandy beard, and a native of 花縣 Hwa-heen, in Canton province (Lat. 21° 37′ N., Long. 110° 48′ E.) The name and surname of this individual are falsely reported: his true name is not known. The agents of the Imperial army have not been able to ascertain it correctly.[‖‖]

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[*] This may refer to the tails which the Tartars have compelled the Chinese to wear; or to the cut of their coat sleeves, which as they are worn by Manchow courtiers, in attendance on the sovereign, have the appearance of horses' hoofs.

[†] Chwang-tsze was a retired philosopher who flourished about the time of Confucius.

[‡] Leu-shang was a famous sage, at the commencement of the Chow dynasty, who dwelt at Po-hae, in Shan-tung; and afterwards came to angle in the river of Wei-shwuy, when the Patriot Wan-wang found him, and inviting him to be his prime minister, by his aid attained to be the first emperor of the Chow dynasty. (B.C. 1120.)

[§] Heu-yew was a distinguished philosopher in the time of Yaou, dwelling at Ke-san, in Ho-nan, who declined to accept the empire when offered him by Yaou, (B.C. 2300.) These various worthies are alluded to, in order to illustrate our modern hero's concealing himself till the time for displaying his talents arrived.

[‖] Alluding to a passage in "the annals of Confucius," where a chief declared that he overturned his enemies before he broke his morning fast, intimating the speed with which it would be accomplished.

[¶] Ching-t'hang was the patriot king who overturned the Hea dynasty (B.C. 1760), and Woo-wang the revolutionary monarch who annihilated the Shang dynasty. (B.C. 1121.)

[**] Alluding to an event recorded in "the annals of Confucius," when the famine of a certain city was so great, that the people were driven to the necessity of eating their own children; they however exchanged their children one with another, and split up the bones of men to serve for fuel in cooking them.

[††] Alluding to 周公 Chow-kung, the prime minister of Woo-wang, who aided him in his advance on the eastern part of China, to exterminate the tyrant Chow, (B.C. 1120.)

[‡‡] Alluding to 孔明 K'hung-ming, who in his attack on the Wei kingdom, availed himself of an easterly wind to burn his opponent's fleet.

[§§] There is an allusion here to an event recorded in the Sho-king, or Book of Odes, when two states, having quarrelled together about some territory, came to Wan-wang to litigate the question; but on their arrival at his court, when they saw the admirable order in which everything was arranged, they gave up their mutual differences, and declared the disputed territory common.

[‖‖] This man is probably the same with 韋正 Wei-ching, afterwards mentioned.

楊秀清 Yang-sew-tsing, who assumes the title of 東王 Tung-wang, eastern king, is 35 years of age, marked with the small pox, and wearing mustaches. He married the elder sister of Hung-sew-tseuen.

蕭朝潰 Seaou-chaou-kwei, who assumes the title of 西王 Se-wang, western king, is 30 years of age, of a fair complexion, without mustaches. He married the younger sister of Hung-sew-tseuen. He is a native of 貴縣 Kwei-heen, in Kwang-se, (Lat. 23° 7′ N., Long. 101° 19′ E.) This man is said to be very courageous in military matters.

馮雲山 Fung-yun-san, who assumes the title of 南王 Nan-wang, southern king, is 32 years of age, of a pale complexion, and a small mustache. He also is a native of Hwa-heen, in Canton, and is a literary graduate of the rank of Sew-tsae.

韋正 Wei-ching, also called 韋昌輝 Wei-ch'hang-hwuy, assumes the title of 北王 Pih-wang, or northern king, is 25 years of age, tall, of a dark complexion, with a small mustache, and is a native of 平南 Ping-nan, in Kwang-se, (Lat. 23° 32′ N., Long. 110° 3′ E.)

奉日昌 Fong-jih-ch'hang, who assumes the title of 承相 Ching-seang, chief minister, seated on the left hand, is 37 years of age: he is of a light complexion, having a small mustache, and is a native of Hwa-heen, in Canton province.

石達開 Shih-ta-k'hae, who assumes the title of second minister, seated on the right hand; he is of a dark complexion, with a long neck, small mustache, and is a native of 增城 Tsang-ching, in Canton, (Lat. 23° 5′ N., Long. 113° 55′ E.) He is 39 years of age, is slightly acquainted with literature, and draws up all the proclamations issued by the revolutionists.

曾三秀 Tsang-san-sew, assumes the title of general of the army in advance.

羅大綱 Lo-ta-kang, or 羅亞旺 Lo-a-wang, assumes the title of lieutenant-general of the army in advance. This man is called by the revolutionists 羅大哥 Lo-ta-ko, and is very courageous.

胡以晄 Hoo-e-se and 曾洗 Tsang-se, both assume the title of general of the guards.

朱錫錕 Choo-seih-kwan, assumes the title of inspector-general.

賴漢英 Lae-han-ying, and 賴漢光 Lae-han-kwang are the brothers of the wives of of Hung-sew-tseuen; they have assumed the title of chiefs of the guards, but have not been especially appointed to any office.

蕭朝奔 Seaou-chaou-p'hun, 鄧三伢 Tang-san-yay, 杜一伢 Thoo-yih-yay, &c., are employed by the revolutionists as counsellors.

The above names are those only which are known; there are besides many who give their advice on secret affairs of state, whose names are not known. The revolutionists have also their inspectors of troops, their paymasters, their imperial guards, their masters of the horse, their surveyors, their officers in charge of the signal department, all of whom wear yellow scarfs, and yellow kerchiefs; these are all dignified with the title of Excellency. Besides these there are some who wear red, green, and flowered scarfs, as their distinguishing marks: while those who wear red and black scarfs, urge the people to enter into their confederacy: the oath they administer is to the following effect:—"Let those who do not heartily unite with us be blown away from guns, or be cut in pieces with swords, or be thrown into the sea."

The revolutionists have set up several female schools, over the doors of which there is written on red paper:—"This is the place where young females reside, should any one presume to enter in a disorderly manner, he will be beheaded."

The revolutionists have marshalled their army according to the following arrangement:—a 管長 Kwan-chang, serjeant, has charge of 25 men; a 百長 Pih-chang, lieutenant, takes charge of four serjeants, or 100 men; a 旅帥 Leu-suh, captain, superintends four lieutenants, or 400 men: a 師帥 Sze-suh, colonel, has the command over four captains, or 1,600 men; and a 軍帥 Keun-suh, brigadier, is over four colonels or 6,400 men.

Last year it was reported that the revolutionist chief 韋正 Wei-ching, assumed the title of 太平王 Thae-ping-wang, great pacificating king, and had 楊秀清 Yang-sew-tsing and 陳玉書 Chin-yuh-shoo as his chief ministers; also he had 梁兆熊 Leang-chaou-heung, and 廖八 Leaou-pa, as his generals. Besides which 韋源珍 Wei-yuen-chin and 韋源洸 Wei-yuen-kwang, were his uncles; 韋能 Wei-nang, and 韋三 Wei-san, were his brothers; also 韋顯 Wei-heen, 韋九 Wei-kew, 韋四 Wei-sze, 韋三 Wei-san, 韋六 Wei-luh, were his cousins; & 馮雲山 Fung-yun-san was his military adviser. Besides these 胡以洸 Hoo-e-kwang, 陳開 Chin-k'hae, 張亞和 Chang-a-ho, & 林亞長 Lin-a-chang, were all distinguished chiefs in his army.

It is also reported that one revolutionary chief, called 朱九濤 Choo-kew-taou, is superior to Hung-sew-tseuen; and it is said that at 狗頭山 Kow-t'how-san, when he arrived in Hoo-nan, all the revolutionary chiefs came out to receive him on their knees. They also slaughtered oxen and pigs and had a feast for three days on the occasion.* This was only once reported, but not afterwards mentioned.

A RELIGIOUS PROCLAMATION.

"楊 Yang, entitled the eastern king, and general-in-chief, with 蕭 Seaou entitled western king, also general-in-chief of 太平 Thae-ping, by Divine appointment Emperor of 天國 Theen-kwo, the celestial dynasty, unitedly issue this proclamation, to announce that they have received the commands of Heaven to slaughter the imps and save the people. According to the Old Testament, the Great God (Shang-te) our Heavenly Father, in six days created the heavens and earth, the land and sea, men and things. The Great God is a spiritual Father, a ghostly Father, omniscient, omnipotent, and omnipresent; all nations under heaven are acquainted with his great power. In tracing up the records of bygone ages we find, that since the time of the creation of the world, the Great God has frequently manifested his displeasure, and how can it be that you people of the world are still ignorant of it? The Great God in the first instance displayed his anger, and sent down a great rain, during forty days and forty nights, by which means the flood was produced.

On a second occasion the Great God manifested his displeasure, and came down to save Israel out of the land of Egypt. On a third occasion he displayed his awful majesty, when the Saviour of the world, the Lord Jesus, became incarnate in the land of Judea, and suffered for the redemption of mankind. In later ages he has again manifested his indignation, and in the 丁酉 Ting-yew year (A.D. 1837) the Great God sent a celestial messenger, who was commissioned by the Lord of Heaven, when he ascended on high, to put to death the fiendish bands. Again he has sent the celestial king to take the lead of the empire and save the people: from the 戊申 Mow-shin to the 辛亥 Sin-hae year (A.D. 1848-51) the Great God has compassionated the calamities of the people, who have been entangled in the meshes of the devil's net; on the 3d moon of the latter year the exalted Lord and great Emperor appeared; and in the 9th moon Jesus, the Saviour of the world, manifested himself, exerting innumerable acts of power, and slaughtering a great number of impish fiends, in several pitched battles: for how can impish fiends expect to resist the majesty of Heaven? and how, we would ask, can the Great God fail to be displeased with men for worshipping corrupt spirits,† and performing corrupt actions, by which means they grievously offend against the commands of Heaven? why do not you inhabitants of the world awake? Having been born in the present day, when you are permitted to witness the glory of God, how fortunate may you esteem yourselves! Happening upon such a time as this, when you experience the great tranquillity of the days of Heaven, it is time for you to awake and arouse. Those who comply with the will of Heaven will be preserved, and those who disobey the celestial dictates will be destroyed. At the present time, this Tartar fiend 咸豐 Heen-fong, originally a Manchow slave, is the perpetual enemy of our Chinese race: moreover he has induced men to assume the form of fiends, to worship the corrupt, while they disobey the true Spirit, and thereby rebel against the Great God, on which account Heaven will not endure and men are determined to destroy him. Alas! you assemblage of valiant men, you do not seem to know that every tree has its roots and every stream its fountain; while you appear willing to invert the order of things; coveting the smallest advantage you turn round and serve your foes; and having been entangled in the machinations of the evil one you ungratefully rebel against your true Lord. You do not seem to remember that you are the virtuous scholars of the Middle Kingdom, and honest subjects of the celestial dynasty, and thus you easily bend your steps in the road to ruin, without compassionating your own selves. Moreover you valiant men are many of you adherents of the Triad Society, and have entered into a bloody compact that you will exert your united strength and talents to exterminate the Tartar dynasty. Whoever heard of men joining in a solemn covenant, and then turning their backs upon their foes. Now throughout the different provinces there must be a variety of determined men, numbers of famous scholars, and of valiant heroes not a few; we desire therefore that you may severally elevate the lofty standard, and announce that you are determined not to live under the same heaven with the Tartars, while you earn for yourselves some merit in the service of our new king; this is what we his generals most fervently desire. Our army, wishing to carry out the virtuous feelings with which the Great God loves to foster human life, and receives men into his compassionate embrace, has set forward on its march of benevolence, embracing all in its charitable folds. At the same time we lead forward our generals and troops, carrying to the utmost our fidelity in recompensing our country, in which we cannot refrain from displaying the same spirit to the end. These our views are now communicated to you all. You ought to know, that since Heaven has sent forth the true sovereign to rule over the people, it is your's to aid the monarch in establishing his dominion. Although the devilish fiends should amount to millions, and their artful schemes to thousands, yet how could they withstand Heaven? To kill without warning would not be agreeable to our feelings, and to sit still without saving the people, is not what a benevolent person would do: we therefore earnestly issue this special proclamation, urging you people early to repent and vigorously to awake. Worship the true Spirit and reject corrupt spirits, become men once more, and be no longer fiends, when perhaps you may attain longevity here and the happiness of heaven hereafter. But if you still persevere in your obstinate stupidity both gems and stones will be alike demolished, and then when you come to gnaw your own navels, it will be too late to repent. A special proclamation."

The last of these proclamations is far inferior to the preceding ones, in point of style, and has been copied by the native transcriber in a very slovenly manner, so that it is difficult in some places to make out the sense; some liberties have therefore been taken in the translation in order to make it at all readable. There are throughout evident traces of the writer having been a member of Gutzlaff's Christian Union, in conformity with whose practice, he has throughout employed *Shang-te* for God by way of eminence, and the word *Shin*, when speaking of the true God in opposition to false ones. We are far from supposing that Gutzlaff, during his life-time, had any share in exciting the present movement. Some of the men to whom he taught Christianity may have had their own ideas of the best mode of its propagation, without listening to his suggestions.

The documents, as they now appear are as nearly as possible translations of the papers received from the interior. We give them as such, without any certain knowledge that they were really issued by the parties to whom they are ascribed.

W. H. M.

Shanghae, March 4th, 1853.

PROCLAMATION BY THE TAOU-TAE.

吳 Woo, provincial judge, having the control of the circuit included within the prefectures of Soo-chau, Sung-keang, and T'hae-chang, issues this proclamation for the purpose of inviting contributions, in order to procure Canton vessels and exterminate the Hoo-kwang rebels.

An Imperial decree, has been received, dated the 3d year of Heen-fung, on the 3d day of the 1st moon (February 10th, 1853) which reads as follows: "向榮 Heang-yung has reported that the rebels having been beaten have been put to flight, and the generals in charge of the army are engaged in exterminating them. But the provincial city of Nanking, together with Chin-keang, and Kwa-chow are important posts, on which depends the fate of both the northern and southern division of the empire, they must not therefore be allowed to fall into the hands of the rebels: it is necessary now that all the forces should be concentrated, in order that measures may be taken in conjunction for the defence of these points. Respect this." It has also been reported from the Capital, that on the day above-named a statement was sent to the Emperor to the following effect. "It seems that Shanghae is a place where merchants assemble, amongst the rest there also come to the said port merchant vessels from Fokien, Canton, and Macao, under the command of foreigners, (lorchas.) Said vessels are said to be very strong and their guns effective. If some of these could be engaged for the purpose of conveying military stores, it would be very advantageous. They could enter the Yang-tsze-kiang by way of Tsung-ming, and working their way upwards, by one effort they might exterminate the rebels. Let the Taou-tae of that place issue a proclamation announcing this to the gentry and merchants of Shanghae."

Now therefore all you whose minds are resolute to unite in resisting the foe, and who desire to have your deeds reported, do you either combine in raising funds sufficient to equip one vessel, or a single individual may fit out several vessels; just as you prefer; all contributing according to his means, but the more the better; do you then announce your names to be recorded in a book, and should the affair be successful, your merit will be very great: I, the Taou-tae will announce to the Emperor your glorious deeds, thus emblazoning your names to the latest generation: will not that be excellent! But you must make haste with your deliberations, and do not stand looking at each other with listless indifference. A special proclamation.

Heen-fung, 3d year, 1st month, 27th day.
(March 6th, 1853.)

W. H. M.

PROCLAMATIONS BY THE TAOU-TAE.

吳 Woo, imperially appointed provincial judge, having charge of the military affairs and maritime defences, together with the salt department, in the circuit comprised within the prefectures of Soo-chow, Sung-keang, and T'hae-chang, in the province of Keang-nan, having been elevated five degrees, and again elevated five degrees more, with four recommendations to especial remembrance,—in compliance with an official requisition, issues this proclamation, directing measures to be taken to assemble and train the village braves.

It appears that the rebels from the western parts of Canton province belong generally to local banditti, who, because they were not severely dealt with in the first instance, have by secret signals congregated together and daily multiplied, until they amount to hundreds and thousands, spreading themselves into the province of Hoo-kwang. Lately, in consequence of the rigorous measures taken for their apprehension, they have fled in an easterly direction, and it is to be feared will cause some disturbance in the province of Keang-nan. At present, in obedience to an imperial edict, the regular troops from every province, having been assembled to surround and exterminate the rebels, it is to be supposed that when fishes get into the bottom of the pan, their destruction may be daily looked for. It will be difficult to prevent, however, the people in various parts from being disturbed by apprehensions, and proceeding to remove from their usual abodes, which will give occasion to local banditti to make disturbances, whose mouths will water to rob and plunder, as is very much to be expected; and although Shanghae may be far removed from the seat of war, still it is a great mart of commerce, at which are collected people from all quarters, living promiscuously together, and therefore it is extremely necessary that we should take every precaution, and be on our guard. We have already issued proclamations, directing the magistrates of the various prefectures and districts, to enjoin upon the gentry and rich men of the different cities, to assemble and train the village braves, in order to aid in the defence of their own localities; we have also given urgent orders to the people of the villages, that they must universally comply and co-operate, mutually defending and regarding each other. At the same time we have sent letters to the military stations, with the prefectures and districts under our command, urging the officers to institute a most rigorous examination, and should they meet with any abandoned rascals, collecting in knots of half a dozen, and carrying out their malevolent disposition to create disturbances, or spreading abroad unfounded reports, or banding together in order to rob and plunder, they must then immediately seize and examine, scrutinize and restrain; and should they put such fellows to death, no notice will be taken of it: or if they bind and forward them to my office, I will immediately punish them according to law, as a warning to others, and with a view to tranquillize the district. Having given all these orders, it is now incumbent on me forthwith to issue this proclamation, and we do hereby inform you gentry and rich men, that you may be universally obedient. Do not oppose. A special proclamation.

Heeng-fung, 3d year, 1st moon, 27th day.
(March 6th, 1853.)

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.

Woo, provincial judge, intendant of circuit, &c., &c., issues this proclamation for the purpose of conveying clear information.

I received, on a previous occasion, an official communication from the high officers, stating that "the rebels had disturbed the province of Hoonan; having been driven from which they fled into Hoo-pih, and in consequence of due precaution not having been taken, the capital city of that province (Woo-chang) was lost; but subsequently an attack had been made on the rebels, when they gave up possession of the city, seized some boats and escaped. It is now to be feared that, proceeding in the direction of the stream, they will move eastward, down the Yang-tsze-keang. It is necessary, therefore, that for several miles along the northern and southern banks of that river, measures should be taken to stop their progress; also that the lorchas and guns, with the military force sent from Shang-hae, should go forward to meet and exterminate the rebels."

I have also received another official communication from the high officers, stating their apprehension lest local banditti, hearing this news, should create disturbances, and commanding that the village braves should be collected and trained, in order to assist in the defence of their various localities. I, the Taou-tae, have attended to this, and have directed the superintendent of the maritime defences, together with the district magistrate of Shang-hae, to issue proclamations to that effect: as is on record. But it must be observed, that this sending up of the lorchas, with this calling out and training of the village braves, are merely measures of precaution, taken before the evil is really upon us; and do not show that the rebels have really arrived at the borders of Keang-nan. On the 28th day, of the 1st moon, (March 7th, 1853), I received a document from the imperial commissioner and great minister, 陸 Luh, (governor of Keang-nan) stating that he had already led forth a large army to attack and exterminate the rebels: in conjunction with the troops from the various provinces of Keang-se, Hoo-nan, Hoo-pih, Ho-nan, Shan-tung, and Sze-chuen, to surround and attack the foe, swearing that he would utterly exterminate the rebel force. Both the land and naval forces belonging to the region of the Yang-tsze-keang are on the alert in every direction: Chinkeang and Kwa-chow are also guarded by a large force; so that we need not be under any apprehension lest the rebels should run in this direction. Moreover, according to a letter received from the provincial treasurer of Nanking, it appears that "向榮 Heang-yung, the general in command in Hoo-pih province, has already arrived at Kew-keang, to intercept any easterly movement of the rebels; while the local banditti in that direction are all dispersed, and we may look for the report of their complete defeat every day." Thus it appears that the rebels are still in the western regions, and it is not to be supposed that either Kew-keang or Gnan-k'hing have fallen into their hands. Some mischievous person, fond of making trouble, has invented this story, in order to disturb people's minds. Really such an offence as this could not be atoned for by his death. I have already directed the magistrate of the district to enquire whence the report originated, and now hastily issue this proclamation, informing you merchants and scholars, and requiring the four classes of the people, to follow your various occupations, and pursue your commercial speculations as usual. Do not allow yourselves to be incited by these mischief-makers, to grasp at shadows and catch the wind; nor permit your minds to be disturbed, and disorderly remove from place to place, thus bringing yourselves into trouble. If any of you engaged in mercantile speculations take advantage of these disturbances to get up the price of rice and wood, or shut up yours shops so as to make it difficult for me to keep the place in order, I, the Taou-tae will assuredly punish you according to law, and do not say afterwards that you were not duly warned. Let every one carefully observe this injunction. A special proclamation.

Heen-fung, 3d year, first moon, 29th day.
(March 8th, 1853.)

W. H. M.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Mr. Editor,—Your readers have no doubt read with gratification the smart effusion of your correspondent *Scrutator*, in your issue of the 26th ultimo, respecting the *Almanac of Tranquility*. It is to be presumed that the "tranquility" of the said almanac will be materially disturbed by the thunder of *Scrutator's* pen, and that the mass of valuable information it has hitherto contained will in future be excluded from its pages. The faults of this work are certainly very grave. It is not to be endured that the author should lend himself to the work of degrading foreigners in the eyes of the Chinese, by giving them information respecting the state of the sciences in the west before the christian era. He has not a shadow of right to tell them that the calendar had not been perfected in the year 750 B.C. At this rate, if allowed to pass unrebuked, he may publish it to the Chinese Empire that Europeans were several centuries behind the Chinese in their knowledge of the mariner's compass, and perhaps derived it from them—or that the Chinese possessed the art of making gunpowder long before it was known in Europe. It is barely possible too that he might, in the lapse of years, let it slip out that in the knowledge of the art of printing, Europeans are ages behind the barbarians of the Celestial Empire. And then, if he were to dare to enter the sacred precincts of history, it is quite probable he would make it appear that the great *Ying* dynasty did not *always* rule the British Empire as it exists at the present day, and that its refractory daughter has not *always* been the "universal Yankee nation." All future writers for the Chinese, and all instructors of Chinese youth, will therefore do well to take notice, that such malpractices are not by any means to be allowed. All such facts must be studiously concealed.

The author of this almanac moreover, has thought proper to devote nearly two pages to a description of European manners and dress. Now even *Scrutator* cannot object to this. But then he has presumed to expose a gentleman to vulgar gaze in *hessians and tights*, and in giving a view even of a lady's dress, he has not followed the latest Paris fashions!!

Scrutator tells us that this author has given us an almanac without a calendar. Now sir, every body knows that this is just as absurd a thing as "a church without a bishop, or a state without a king." The author probably reasoned that a calendar is designed to exhibit the days of the week and month in connection, and to show the motions of the heavenly bodies for each day. He perhaps thought that this information would not be sufficiently appreciated by the Chinese to repay the trouble of preparing, and the expense of printing it. Not caring to give up space enough to print a useless list of all the days in the year, he may have thought it sufficient to give a schedule showing the days of the month on which the Sabbath will fall. But the veriest simpleton—aye, *Scrutator* himself,—can easily see through such reasoning as this.

Scrutator, it would seem, is in the habit of occasionally "chewing wax," and he is therefore a perfectly competent judge of Chinese style. This being the case we are not at liberty to call in question the correctness of his opinion, that the style of this work excites as much merriment among Chinese readers, as a work in the jargon known as "Canton English" would excite among English readers.

It is probable indeed that the composition was carefully reviewed by a competent native scholar. But it is a well known fact that the native Chinese, and especially those who have obtained a literary degree, with a few exceptions, know very little of the proper mode of writing the Chinese language. This will fully account for another fact, which might otherwise seem to contradict *Scrutator's* opinion. It is, that the work is in great demand among the Chinese, being called for and received with the greatest avidity. So I am informed by those who ought to know.—Your's very sincerely,

SNARLEYOW.

Extracts from the Report of the Committee of the Chinese Hospital, Shanghae, from January 1st, to December 31st, 1853.

The Committee of the Chinese Hospital, in presenting the Report of the past year to the subscribers, have to express their gratification at the improved state of the funds. There is an income ample enough to warrant an increased expenditure, and there is still a balance in the hands of the Treasurer for the expenses of the ensuing year. As will be seen from the list of patients, the work of the Hospital has been prosecuted as heretofore; many cases have been attended to, and much of human suffering has been relieved. Though it is impossible to trace all the cases of the out-patients, still enough is known of them to prove that essential benefit has been conferred on many persons; and numerous individuals, afflicted with severe diseases of the eyes, have had their eye-sight preserved, (which would otherwise have been destroyed,) and thus have been enabled again to resume their occupations. It is a question often asked,—why the Chinese suffer so much from diseases of the eye? to which it may be answered, that probably the amount of disease is not much, if any, greater than prevails in other countries; but when from any cause the eyes become severely affected with inflammation or other diseases, unless immediate relief be afforded, the delicate nature of the organ leads or rather causes it to be speedily changed in structure; in fact the eyes, in such circumstances, become permanently marked, and deteriorated to a corresponding degree; and thus it happens that, in a country like this, where the native surgeons can do little in arresting disease, many persons are seen with the results of inflammation seriously affecting the normal state of this organ, and cases of diseased eyes accumulate to a large amount. It is not probable that there is actually a greater prevalence of diseases of the eye in China than in other countries; that is of the diseases in the *acute* stage; but the accumulation is in *chronic* cases, when the eye has become permanently marked, on account of the disease not having been checked or cured in the first instance. There are two causes of inflammatory affections of the eye, which are probably the most prominent; namely, exposure of the eye to the fumes of burning charcoal, which is largely used for cooking (and the kind of charcoal used gives out particularly pungent fumes, very irritating to the eyes), and the sudden changes of the weather, [illegible] the thermometer sometimes falls 30 or 40 [illegible] in 24 hours, in the spring and autumn; after one or two warm days with a southerly wind, the weather often changes suddenly, with the wind northerly, accompanied by heavy rain, and after these sudden changes, there is always a large increase of acute diseases of the eye.

One day an old woman and her son were found sitting on the hospital steps, the very picture of misery and distress; her son had a fracture of his arm, and one of his fore-arm, and was in severe pain; they had been turned out of the house where they lived, as they could not pay their rent since his accident, and were utterly destitute; a room was given to them, the man's fractures attended to, and food provided for them, for which they were very grateful; the son was an opium-smoker and much emaciated in consequence of the indulgence; this with the state of his arm, from which he had suffered intense pain for several days, made him as pitiable an object, as it is possible to conceive of. Medicine was given him to remove the craving for opium; by proper attention, the pain in his arm was soon relieved; good food made the old woman and her son comfortable; and by the time the fractured bones were united again, he was cured of his opium-smoking, and they both left the hospital very grateful for what had been done for them.

Press of political papers prevents our quoting further.

Latest from the United States.—By the *America* Dec. 7:—One wheel of the caloric Ship *Ericsson* had been moved by the aid of the natural elasticity of the air, no fire being used. The trial trip had not taken place. A Ship of 1,500 tons, had been despatched from New York to Australia with 180 passengers. A fire had taken place at Boston and property destroyed worth $200,000 on the 2d Dec. Mrs. Stowe was about to publish in the *National Era* a new Story called *Mark Sutherland; or Power and Principle.*

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Geelong*, from London—13,770 pieces Grey Shirtings—2,760 pieces Grey Cottons—3,[illegible] White Shirtings—1,150 pieces Fancy ditto $2,[illegible]—4,755 pieces Printed ditto $9,370—3,200 pieces Dyed ditto $6,400—2,500 pieces Colored ditto $5,250—162 pieces Inferior Woollens $810—150 pieces Long Ells—[illegible] pieces Spanish Stripes—70 pieces Camlets—310 pieces Woollens 1,160 changs—264 pigs Lead—10 tons Flints—1 case Saddlery.

Per *Mary Shepherd*, from London—16,200 pieces Grey Shirtings—1,530 pcs. Grey Drills—18,[illegible] pcs. White Shirtings—500 pieces Plain Cottons—1,979 pcs. Fancy Cottons—1,320 pieces Chintz—[illegible] pieces Woollens—2,600 pieces Long Ells—200 pieces Lastings—10 pieces Camlets—120 pieces Imitation Camlets—150 pcs. Velvets—350 boxes Tin Plates—800 pigs Sheet Lead—6 gross Buttons—1 Fire Engine—400 packages Personal Stores—32 tons Coals.

Per *Leopard*, from Liverpool—33,150 pieces 667 bales Grey Shirtings—500 pieces 20 bales do do—10,180 pieces 205 cases White do—750 pieces 15 cases Fancy Cottons $1,862:50—240 cases 34 trusses 3,180 changs Camlets—23 bales 2,313 changs Woollens—11 cases Muslins $1,000—125 pieces 3 cases Velveteens $[illegible]—2 cases Velvets $240—400 pieces 10 cases Printed Cottons $1,600—200 pieces 4 cases Chintzes.

Per *Jean*, from Hongkong—3 cases 150 pcs. Chintzes.

Per *Carib*, from Liverpool—17,948 pieces White Shirtings—41,000 pieces Grey do—40 pieces 540 changs Camlets—3,065 changs Woollens—Fancy Cotton value $6,260—Velveteens value $3,375—Velvets and Velveteens value $2,180—Velvets value $2,980—1,650 pieces White Twills—300 pieces Twills—300 pieces 3,028 changs Long Ells—200 pieces 1,410 changs Lastings—775 pieces Prints—1,650 pieces Printed and Dyed Cottons value $2,900.

Per *Samuel Appleton*, from Whampoa and Hongkong—1,312 bags White Sugar value $8,532:50—7,415 bags Brown ditto value $14,680—209 cases China fruit value $209—15 bags Medicines, value $10—25 cases Barley $37:50—10 cases Cloves $60—10 cases Patchuck $120—32 bales Long Ells—20 bales ditto each 20 pieces—1,000 pieces—7 cases Chingtaes each 30 pieces—210 pieces—4 cases Velveteens value $300—100 trusses Spanish Stripes each 6 pieces—600 pieces—112 cases Indigo value $610—410 bundles Mats—3 bundles Twine—1 package Lacquered-ware—50 packages Furniture—3 bags Rice—10 packages Sundry Stores.

Per *S. F. Glenn*, from London—27,023 pieces Grey Shirtings—5,889 pieces White do—1,375 pieces Fancy Cottons—3,172 pieces Printed do—2,250 pieces Colored do—100 pieces Velveteens—1 case do value $100—27 cases 1,400 pieces Chintzes—900 pieces Long Ells—1,313 changs Woollens—500 dozen Handkerchiefs—360 tons Coals—6 Hhds. do—50 tons Patent fuel—10 tons Flints—310 packages Stores—75 packages Consignees unknown.

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* This is probably "the coming man," a descendant of the emperors of the Ming dynasty, who will lay claim to the [illegible].

† The word "spirit" is in the original *Shin*, which some would translate "gods." So also further on.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York*,

For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desired me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

Sir,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) Wm. JONES, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald*, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means has failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague,	Dropsy,	Jaundice,	Secondary Symptoms,
Asthma,	Dysentery,	Liver Complaints,	Tic Douloureux,
Bilious Complaints,	Erysipelas,	Lumbago,	Tumours,
Blotches on the Skin,	Female Irregularities,	Piles,	Ulcers,
Bowel Complaints,	Fevers of all kinds,	Rheumatism,	Venereal affections,
Colics,	Fits,	Retention of Urine,	Worms of all kinds,
Constipation of the Bowels,	Gout,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,	Weakness, from whatever cause,
Consumption,	Head-ache,	Sore Throats,	&c., &c.
Debility,	Indigestion,	Stone and Gravel,	
	Inflammation,		

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, and 4*s.* each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

March 4,	Iona,	*for* Hongkong.
5,	Nile,	,, London.
6,	Ennadale,	,, London.
6,	Atka, (Rus.)	,, St. Petersburhg.
8,	Mohawk,	,, Manila.
10,	Thomas Royden,	,, London.
10,	Harriet Humble,	,, London.
11,	Bon Accord,	,, London.
11,	Sea Witch, (Am.)	,, New York.
11,	S. V. Given, (Am.)	,, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From.	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Mar. 7	Erie	A. ship	475	Lewis	California	Jan. —	Ballast	Hargreaves and Co.
,, 7	Sassoon Family	B. brig	180	Dring	Bombay	Dec. —	Opium	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
,, 8	Geelong	B. bark	302	Bowers	London	Oct. 7	General	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
,, 9	Fenelon	A. bark	394	Hutchinson	California	Jan. —	Ballast	Russell and Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by.
Mar. 5	Bon Accord	B. bark	380	Buckle	London	Tea, &c.	Mackenzie, Bros. & Co.
,, 6	Atka	R. bk.	430	Biedell	St. Petersburgh	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard & Co.
,, 9	S. V. Given	A. ship	572	Given	London	Tea, &c.	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
,, 9	Sea Witch	A. ship	907	Fraser	New York	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colred. Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Cotton Yarn, *lbs.*
Secret,	Liverpool	212	Sep. 25	1,446,750	168,400	576		
Security,	Liverpool	505	Oct. 21					
Countess of Winton,	Liverpool	362	,, 24	2,601,550	324,887	1,012		
Eugenia,	London	714	,, 25	1,772,200		656	720	
Planet, (viâ H'kong)	London	421	Nov. 8	1,720,000			3,140	
Cathaya,	Liverpool	407	,, 19	3,295,795	97,460	1,072	2,234	
Eliza Moore,	Liverpool	417	,, 24	2,575,190	364,950	240		
Ashmore,	Liverpool		Dec.—	3,109,548	342,512	1,504	950	

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Carib	737	Mar. 1	B. bark	423	Kilgour	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.		
Cornelia	8	Feb. 27	D. ship	700	Deinum	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	Early
Duke of Portland	731	Feb. 17	B. ship	533	Alexander	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Erie	269	Mar. 7	A. ship	475	Lewis	Hargreaves and Co.	London	Early
Fenelon	270	Mar. 9	A. bark	394	Hutchinson	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
Geelong	739	Mar. 8	B. bark	302	Bowers	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	Early
Leopard	730	Feb. 15	B. bark	500	Prichard	Hargreaves and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Mary Montague	726	Feby. 2	B. bark	339	Barclay	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	Australia	Early
Mary Shepherd	733	Feb. 20	B. ship	625	Rapson	Holme and Co.	London	Early
Pacifique		Feb. 21	Fr. sh.	292	David	Russell and Co.	Hongkong	Early
Racer	266	Feb. 11	A. ship	1697	Steele	Hargreaves and Co.	London	Early
Samuel Russell	268	Feb. 23	A. ship	957	Limeburner	Russell and Co.	Hongkong	To-day.
Sassoon Family		Mar. 7	B. brig	180	Dring	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Hongkong	Early
William the IV.			B. bark	176	*Laid up*	[illegible] Baird,	Heaving down	hulk
William Watson	732	Feb. 17	B. bark	480	Macpherson	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.	London	Early

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Rienzi*, from New York—554 tons Coal—66 packages Stores.

Per *Union*, from Hongkong—3,139 bags wg. 3,768:80 piculs Sugar value $6,278—10 bundles Tea-mats—3 packages Stores.

Per *Racer*, from Woosung—3,800 Seal Skins—4,000 Beaver do—1,600 Red-fox do—424 Land-otter do—47 Lynx do.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per *Thomas Royden*, for London—16 packages paper Fans—8 packages China-ware.

Per *[illegible]*, for Hongkong—10 bales Silk—[illegible] bales Cotton—2 cases Silks—[illegible] packages Wine—311 bags Lilies—33 baskets Medicines—2 cases Cheroots—[illegible] cases Indigo.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales
Year 1844-45,					3,036,803							763,826	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	937,824	279,265	482,729	1,814,162	491,882	348,051	3,732,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,937,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,656	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,971
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,383,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,323	96,429		11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	453,654	6,449,037	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,398	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	558,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,343	683,548	337,128	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,056	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,795	604,483	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243
Year 1851-52,													57,675,000	20,631

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN,

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	289,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523		10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,951	595,498	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503		33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095		137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,358	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,315
Year 1851-52,													31,225,000	20,333

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEASON	Congou and Souchong.	H. Muey and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636			226,636	104,267	753,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	[illegible]	1,514,151	1,740,787	
Year 1848-49,	614,548		1,709	616,257	187,097	1,315,725	121,090	342,421	167,135	[illegible]	2,370,075	2,986,332	33
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829			1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,311	3,974,879	5,623,708	113
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,206	264,411	1,795,327	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	159
Year 1851-52,	3,100,000		500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	[illegible]	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	211

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1852.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	67													31,225,000	20,111
United States,	24	3,100,000			1,500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,603,000	1,000,000	7,400,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	231
Australia,	17													4,000,000	
Continent,	3													1,500,000	
San Francisco,	—													150,000	
Coastwise,	—													2,400,000	
Halifax, Nova Scotia,	2													800,000	
														57,675,000	20,431

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
1848-49,	33,677,570		1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	436,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,722	3,650,680	8,433,346	47,107,914	17,226
1849-50, in 99 vessels	39,552,200		1,221,500	1,794,100	613,800	217,900		2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500		2,030,000	312,100	4,841,500	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
1850-51, in 114 ,,	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,000	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	767,700	53,000	2,145,800	358,400	4,505,000	8,058,600	63,755,400	21,548
1851-52, in 114 ,,																Estimated	65,060,400	23,010
1851-52, { Increase, Decrease,																	1,307,000	1,492

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN DIRECT, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gun-powder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Piculs	Wool Bales
In 3	Vessels,	1852	—July Total,													1,476,003	4,777			
In 8	,,		Aug. ,,													2,595,652	3,363	2 cases		
In 9	,,		Sept. ,,													3,820,387	3,684			72
In 7	,,		Oct. ,,													4,263,745	3,090			47
In 9	,,		Nov. ,,													3,537,338	1,159		150	63
In 2	,,		Dec. ,,													836,000	82			
In 5	,,	1853	—Jany. ,,													2,539,845	2,271			26
																20,364,980	20,306	2 cases	150	216
Feb. —	Greenfield,	562	Cork													383,607				
,, 9	Samuel Appleton,	700	London													719,900	100			
,, 19	Julia,	319	London													604,217	191			
,, 24	Fanny Chapman,	298	Liverpool													250,000				
,, 24	Nile,	763	London													500,000	398			
,, 26	Crystal Palace,	478	London													580,000	85			
,, 27	Harriet Humble,	483	London													690,000	66			
Mar. 1	Thomas Royden,	891	London													981,065				
,, 1	Ennadale,	343	London													350,000				
,, 3	Bon Accord,	380	London													485,000	394			
,, 9	S. V. Given,	572	London																	

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Congou and Souchong	Pouchong	Pekoe	Oolong	Orange Pekoe	Total Black	Total Pounds	Raw Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods Pcs.
In 1	Vessel,	1852	—July Total,				6,100			6,100	237,500					237,500	243,600		
In 2	,,		Augt. ,,	786,300	47,200	101,400	118,400	140,400	93,800	1,287,700	27,700					27,700	1,315,400	88.00	15,610
In 6	,,		Sept. ,,	2,284,800	209,400	246,900	368,900	391,100	281,700	3,682,800	315,600					315,600	3,998,400	77.53	5,225
In 9	,,		Oct. ,,	2,727,700	231,300	369,300	486,200	399,600	273,700	4,487,100	194,400			29,400		223,800	4,710,900	2.60	10,723
In 10	,,		Nov. ,,	3,113,500	406,800	738,000	541,900	550,100	312,500	5,662,800	765,300			159,300		924,600	6,587,400	42.00	3,370
In 6	,,		Dec. ,,	1,314,100	170,600	217,400	414,800	264,100	198,900	2,579,900	554,100			169,600		723,700	3,303,600	71.93	445
1853]	Total from July 1 to Dec. 27, 1852.			10,226,600	1,065,200	1,673,000	1,936,300	1,644,700	1,160,600	17,706,400	2,094,600			358,300		2,452,900	20,159,200	250.16	37,893
Jany. 2	Helena,	596	New York	243,600	30,000	113,900	24,500	50,100	16,500	478,600	110,400			11,000		128,300	604,900	18.93	990
,, 24	Comoro,	440	New York	288,200	42,900	36,200	28,500	48,600	27,400	471,800	1,900		4,900	33,000		34,940	506,700		2,699
Feb. 17	Mandarin,	776	New York	196,600	18,000	43,800	91,000	24,600	20,100	389,300	215,000		1,000			215,900	603,300	17.00	1,890
Mar. 9	Sea Witch,	907	New York																

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gun-powder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
	In 12 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852,															2,704,878			
Mar. 1	Mohawk,	442	Sydney													220,000			

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE COASTWISE, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gun-powder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods.
	In 8 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852,															35,733	1,176	19 cases
Jany. 8	Iona,	205	Hongkong													26,767		
,, 21	Water Witch,	279	Hongkong													10,338		
Feb. 19	Island Queen,	129	Hongkong															

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AGENTS,—Messrs. Smith Elder & Co. *London.*

[*Edited, Printed and Published Every Saturday, by* HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*]